

have ventured to visit these islands, agree in opinion

They did not ask the Board to take any other power, but only to accept a permissive power, and legislation should be pleased to invest them with this power. The philosophy of the Board was, in granting their benefits far and wide. It was estimated that a farthing in the pound on the rental of the houses would supply the cost of the new wash-houses. The Board did not, however, pledge themselves to the perfect accuracy of the estimate. The deputation did not mean that there was a separate establishment for the poor, but that the inhabitants of every parish should be within an arm's reach of public baths and washhouses. At the end of the hour the meeting adjourned, and the deputation withdrew.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

Mr. CORRIE resumed the debate on the motion in favour for referring the memorial from the vestry impugned as to securing Hampstead Heath as a public park, to the committee on the subject of improvements. He contended, in opposition to the view of Mr. Ware, expressed at the last meeting, that the responsibility is to be taken by the vestry, and it is within the authority of the Board to go to Parliament for powers to deal with Hampstead Heath. The scope of the power of the Board to make Metropolitan Improvements generally is not very large, and the question was whether or not this was a Metropolitan Improvement. He submitted that it was.

by judged of the number of people interested in the
 nation and the world, and that the people of the
 could not conceive anything which would tend
 to improve the morals of the humbler part of the
 nation, and to keep them out of public houses, than
 by removing them with places of innocent and be-
 neficial amusement. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the
 of money. It might have been said that the
 improvements made in the city of London during
 last few years in the way of streets and thorough-
 fares were valuable, not to the metropolis, generally, b
 the city; yet the whole of the metropolis, and even
 the surface of the metropolis, and the shape of the
 the duties on coals. (Hear, hear.) I
 pointed that it was legally within the power of the

deal with this question; that it involved a matter of importance, and that it required further consideration; and that the committee would refer the subject to the committee. (0 bar.)

Barnum opposed the motion, on the ground it was supposed to refer to a committee a question to which he had no power to give effect.

M^r. Evans declared that the salicants of Bernal G. were the most prominent persons in the community in the preservation of flammated health, seeing that they were the spaceous part of their own. (Bear, b. 1897)

The speaker was chosen from the want of which all men are inconsistent.

This was reported by M^r. D'Isinger.

M^r. Turner, the mover, had been heard in regard to put and lost by a large majority.

THE BAND IN KENSINGTON GARDENS.—DEPUTY

On Thursday a delegation from the West London Ryest Association waited upon Sir Benjamin Hall at Kensington Palace.

performances of the military band in Kensington Park Sunday evenings during the ensuing season, as well as the regular recitals of the choir at the same place on the Lord's Day. The deputations consisted of John Bethune, Mr. A. Haldane, Mr. H. H. Horne, J. D. Smith, J. G. Macdonald, Mr. Wm. Watson, J. R. South, Mr. Wilcox, Mr. Neal, Mr. B. W. Taylor, and Mr. Crump.

The members of the deputations represented opinion which had been established by two objects, to prevent the desecration of the Sabbath by the singing of the British Museum National Gallery, and to obtain the abolition of the practice of playing in Kensington gardens on Sunday evenings. It was agreed that the deputations were to view of closing the post offices on Sundays through the window. Since that time it has been in abeyance.

Mr. B. HALL said, if he understood the deputy-chaplain, they sought two objects—namely, to prevent the opening of the British Museum and the National Gallery on Sunday evenings, and to prevent the band playing on Sunday evenings in Kensington Gardens; at it they had their choice they would prefer the one of the latter, believing it to be the greater evil. (He paused.)

Now, how was the band playing a desecration of the Sabbath? If the society the deputation represented thought that the playing of the band was an offence, how was it that they had no more success on the first time, that which took place in every town where government was quartered, and which had been the practice of the army and navy for many years? The argument was that the people of Windsor were more educated, more democratized, less Christians, and less patriotic by hearing the band play on Sunday evenings. If it could be shown there was more vice because played on Sundays, he would admit that they made out a case for circumventing the band in Kensington Gardens.

He then stated that 75,000 to 76,000 persons attended Kensington on a Sunday to hear the band play, and so exalted the Sabbath that the people of Windsor were more religiously minded than any other place in the country. The speaker informed him that there was not a flower plot or a shrub destroyed. He (Sir B. Hall) had passed through the excellent demeanor and conduct of the people of Windsor.

He then stated that the people of Windsor are permitted to indulge in that which was really in accordance with the law of God, and that he was not at recreation that they were worse subjects of the law of God than the people of London.

He then stated that the people of Windsor were more religious, or worse Christians than others? He wished to know if the people of Windsor were more religious, or more moved to do. If they wanted to dep

the people of every species of recreation on the Sunday, and they plainly say so. First, they said they wanted to get rid of the band in Kensington gardens. It was their opinion that the industrious classes were to have no recreation—no band in Kensington gardens, no steamboats on the river, no admittance to Kew gardens, nor to Hampton court:

that they might walk about the streets of London, where creation was to be found, excepting in the gunshop and public houses. He had as much respect for the Sabi' any one, but military bands played on Sundays in the courtyard of the Regent's Park Barracks, in the Curtyard of St. James's, and on the terrace of Windsor Castle, as well as in many of the garrison towns throughout the kingdom, and unless in those places it could be said that the people were worse Christians or worse subjects than in other places they could make out no case. Mr. HARRIS said, with reference to places where music was played, that he never wrong they might permit the use of music in the streets of London.

Under the preceding open principle, they were no longer bound by the rules of military discipline and if they played in barracks yards; but this was the first time the annals of our country when they found a member of government stepping forward and introducing as a new principle the idea of playing in barracks yards. The same principle might at once throw on the British Museum or the National Gallery, which are now so highly valued, the same sort of objection. Mr. HALL had rejected a few evenings since in the course of a common.

SIR B. HAMMILL said military discipline had nothing to do with the matter. Band played where there were no soldiers, and he did not see how it could be otherwise. MR. HAIDANE was not aware of that. He knew E.R. GORDON and Glasgow, and there was great complaint of band playing in the barracks, as it led to people going to the barracks to see the bands.

MR. WATLAND, a tract deliverer of the London Missionary Society, said he delivered tracts in Kensington C and saw some of the boys playing, and when the police came all the public houses about the Regent Road and Oxford street were filled.

MR. HALL asked if Mr. Watland could inform him whether the boys were ever seen on the streets during their drunkenness on the Monday mornings after the band was on other Mondays?

MR. WATLAND was not prepared to say that.

MR. HALL then turned to the question of the banished

Mr B. HALL said the deputation not only objected to New Gardens, but to Hampton Court Palace, where any as 20,000 persons enjoyed what he considered a decent recreation on a Sunday. They described

Recent renovation on a Sunday. Many thousands of people were seen in Kensington Gardens as contrary to the feelings of the people, and yet while on ordinary occasions the largest number of visitors to the gardens was 7,000 on the Sundays on which the band played it amounted to between 70,000 and 80,000.

Mr. WATLAND said it might be argued in the same way

MR. WAYLAND HALL it might be argued in the same way so many persons went in the winter on the ornamental waters of the park to skate, and so many thousand skated at them.

to the parks to look at them as being participators in destruction.

Mr. WAYLAND said they certainly did look upon it as very improper.

Sir B. HALL asked why they had not come and asked to prevent Sunday skating in the public parks.

Mr. HALDANE said it might not be policy to interfere with that which had been so long in existence, although there was certainly a deterioration of the Lord's Day. He moved this was a labor question, and that, if the principle was not checked, it would lead to labor on the Lord's Day in Paris and other continental cities.

Several other members of the deputation addressed the right hon. baronet upon the subject, one or two saying that they had been dragged into questions on which they had not intended to touch; but they wished to express their promise from him that, if they could not induce him to stop the playing of the band in Kensington gardens

Sir B. Hall said he certainly thought, while giving notice of the deputation, every credit for the purpose of their motives, that for the same reasons upon which he urged him to abolish the playing of the band.

They urged him to abolish the playing of the band in St. James's Gardens on Sundays; they ought to ask him to put down skating on Sundays in the parks. But, it looked as if they desired him to wink at a devaluation of the Sabbath which already existed, but not to authorize that which they considered to be one of the worst abuses of the day.

and great pleasure in seeing deputations, and in listening to their views, and considering the merits of the cases. And if he had, to use their own phrase, "dragged them into subjects they had not intended to touch upon," he must remind them those subjects were irrelevant to the present question, and he was ready to drop them.

ference to Kew Gardens, he would at once
would not do anything to close Kew Gardens
Sunday, and, indeed, he felt much pleased that he
attended the period of admission another hour;
could he recommend it to be done with regard to Har

in Court, where, as the returns showed, from 15,000 to 20,000 persons availed themselves on Sundays during the season of innocent recreation. With reference to attending the band playing in Kensington Gardens, he would tell them that he would give no assurance that the band would not play. His object was solely to afford them

could not play. His object was solely to restore to the people a recreation for the public on Labor Day, and not to do anything which would lead to the desecration of it. If, therefore, he was to see the good concert which he had hitherto observed was started from, and the proceedings ending in revelry, the people there he saw it would be his duty to do

He should consider how far it would be his duty to act
at it should be stopped.
The deputation then retired.
